BRITISH COLUMBIA | BCStats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca Issue: 11-28 July 15th, 2011

- **BC exports on the rise, increasing 12.6% in May**
- **Shipments of goods manufactured in BC slip 3.9% in May**
- **June housing starts in BC plummet 25.9%**

The Economy

- **Exports of BC products jumped 12.6% (seasonally *adjusted*) in May, offsetting a similar decrease (-10.8%) in April.** Shipments were up across all major commodity groups, with the exception of machinery & transportation equipment (-2.4%). Energy (+36.8%) saw the most significant climb, but international shipments of industrial & consumer goods (+13.4%) also experienced double-digit growth. Meanwhile, forestry (+1.2%) and agricultural & fishing (+0.1%) exports posted more moderate rates of growth.

  Exports to the United States were up 14.2%, reflecting increases in three major commodity groups. The value of energy products shipped south of the border surged 101.2%, but agriculture & fishing (+1.4%) and industrial & consumer (+0.6%) goods were also higher in May. International exports to countries other than the US were also higher (+11.4%) than in April, on the strength of shipments of industrial (+25.9%), energy (+15.7%), and forestry (+4.6%) products.

  At the national level, goods exports continued to seesaw in May, climbing 1.2%, following a 1.8% slip in April. Automotive (+3.9%), industrial (+4.0%) and machinery & equipment (+4.8%) products were among the commodities pushing exports up. Canadian exports to the US (+0.1%), Japan (+2.6%) and the European Union (+15.6%) were all on the rise in May.

  Data Sources: BC STATS & Statistics Canada

- **Shipments of goods manufactured in BC fell (-3.9%, *seasonally adjusted*) to $3.1 billion in May, following a 0.8% slip in April.** Of the 21 manufacturing industries, 13 posted declines. Shipments by paper manufacturers dropped sharply (-10.1%), while sales by wood (-7.0%) and food (-5.8%) manufacturers were also down notably. Overall, manufacturers of durable goods saw the value of shipments fall back 3.8%, while sales were down 4.1% in the non-durables sector.

  Canadian shipments were off 0.8% in May. Non-durable goods (-2.4%) were the source of weakness, as producers of food (-3.1%) experienced one of the largest declines, due in part to lower sales by the dairy product industry. On the other hand, shipments of durable goods strengthened (+0.8%), due mostly to increased production among manufacturers of primary metals (+3.7%), machinery (+3.9%) and computer & electronics (+7.7%). Shipments were down in most provinces, but Nova Scotia (+0.2%) and Ontario (+0.4%), together with the two Prairie provinces, posted increases.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Housing starts in the province dropped off (-25.9% seasonally *adjusted*) in June, partly reversing two solid months of growth.** Starts of single-detached dwellings in urban areas of the province (those with populations of 10,000 and up) were down moderately (-1.4%), while there was a more notable decline (-36.2%) in multiple-unit construction.

  Nationally, housing starts were up (+1.7%) following an uneventful May (+0.0). Ontario (+23.2%), Saskatchewan (+41.9%) and parts of Atlantic Canada posted substantial growth in

Report **Education and Health – An Analysis of Regions of British Columbia: Part 2 – Fraser Health**

Did you know...

Canadian farmers planted 362,300 acres of potatoes last year. That's 566 square miles–or 146,623 hectares–of farmland devoted to the humble spud. *Source: Statistics Canada*

new building activity, but starts weakened in many other parts of the country.

Data Source: CMHC

- **Investment in non-residential building construction in British Columbia jumped 3.1% (*seasonally adjusted*) in the second quarter, after stalling at the beginning of the year (-0.1% in the first quarter).** Spending on industrial buildings led the growth (+18.3%), followed by the commercial sector (+2.4%). Meanwhile, institutional & government investment (+1.6%) showed a solid, but more moderate increase. Non-residential building construction activity in Abbotsford-Mission surged in the second quarter (+33.6%). Investment in Vancouver (+0.7%) and Victoria (+0.8%) was also up, but Kelowna recorded a double-digit decline (-10.5%).

  Among the provinces, Newfoundland & Labrador (+4.5%) saw the most notable increase in non-residential building activity, but strength in BC and Quebec (+2.5%) had the biggest impact on the national rate. Canadian spending inched up 0.1%, remaining at $11.2 billion. Investment in non-residential building construction in Canada has grown at an average rate of 1.7% in the five previous quarters.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

Time Use

- **In 2010, working (paid work) Canadians spent a daily average of 8 hours and 12 minutes on paid work and related activities.** Of this total, most (7 hours, 38 minutes) was spent on paid work, and the rest (1 hour 5 minutes) on other related activities, such as commuting.

  Between 1998 and 2010, some interesting patterns have emerged in terms of the amount of time Canadians spend on leisure activities. For example, the proportion of people who took part in social activities went from 66% in 1998 to 59% in 2010. People spent less time socializing with friends and relatives, reflecting a decline in activities such as conversations (both in-person and telephone) and restaurant meals. In fact, the time spent on socializing *outside* the home decreased by nearly half an hour (-29 minutes to 2 hours and 9 minutes) between 1998 and 2010. The proportion of Canadians who reported watching television also declined over the 12-year period (from 77% to 73%).

  Not surprisingly, and in contrast to the trends in TV watching and socializing, the proportion of Canadians reporting using computers (excluding using a computer while doing paid work) for email, on-line social networking, and searching for information surged over the same period (from 5% in 1998 to 24% in 2010).

  Interestingly, in 2010, Canadians reported 13 more minutes of sleep time than in 1998, bringing the average time spent sleeping to 8 hours 18 minutes. *Data Source: S.C., 2010 General Social Survey*

The Nation

- **Canadian retailers started the year on a high note, as retail sales reached $96.9 billion (+2.6% from the first quarter of 2010).** Across the major commodity groups, automotive fuels, oils & additives (+19.7%) showed the strongest growth in the first quarter, mostly reflecting rising fuel costs. According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the price of gasoline increased 15.9% over the same period. A 3.5% boost in sales of motor vehicles, parts & services was driven by a significant increase in new truck purchases (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses). Food & beverage products (+4.1%) were also on the rise, driven partly by price increases.

  Overall, of every $100 of goods and services purchased in retail stores last year, consumers spent the most on food & beverages ($25), motor vehicles, parts & services ($20) and automotive fuels, oils & additives ($12).

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

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Education and Health – An Analysis of Regions of British Columbia: Part 2 – Fraser Health

Research has shown that the health and well-being of individuals is closely associated with their educational levels. Education is considered to be important since it also determines the level of employment and income of individuals.

Research in Canada, United States, and other countries supports the findings that lower education leads to lower levels of general health resulting in lower levels of life expectancy and higher incidence of hospitalization and mortality from a number of diseases and conditions. Furthermore, those with lower levels of education are less likely to exercise, eat well, and practice preventive care.

(Mustard et al., 1997; Cutler, & Lleres-Muney, 2006)

Following the previous report on Interior Health, this report will be the second in the series which will examine selected education and health indicators from the BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles and Indicator Program for Fraser Health and its corresponding health service delivery areas (HSDAs) and local health areas (LHAs) in the province. A comparative analysis between Health Authorities and BC in general will also be included. For a complete list of other health authority profiles and other geographic areas please see:

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp

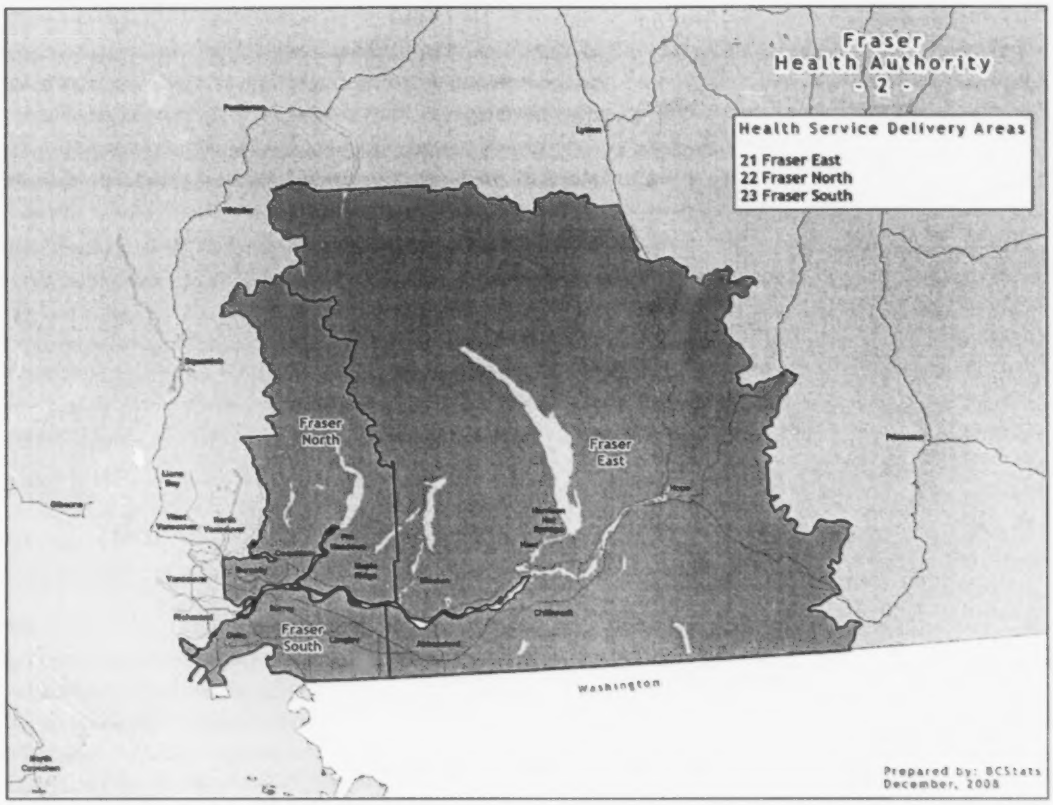
Additional data and information on Fraser Health can also be found at:

http://www.fraserhealth.ca/about_us/reports/population_health

Fraser

Fraser covers approximately 15,660 square kilometres (1.7% of the total BC). The Health Authority is divided into three HSDAs: Fraser East, Fraser North and Fraser South. Each of these HSDAs includes a number of smaller communities called Local Health Areas (LHAs). A complete list of these LHAs is provided in the following table.

Fraser Health		
Fraser East	**Fraser North**	**Fraser South**
Hope	New Westminster	Langley
Chilliwack	Burnaby	Delta
Abbotsford	Maple Ridge	Surrey
Mission	Coquitlam	South Surrey/White Rock
Agassiz-Harrison		



Profile

Approximately 1.6 million people (36% of total BC population) live in Fraser. The highest percentage of population resides in Surrey, Burnaby, Abbotsford and Coquitlam. Over half of the population of Fraser (55%) are between ages of 25 and 64 and close to 21 percent of the population are less than 18 years of age. Around 14 percent of Fraser population is over 65 years of age. According to 2006 Census, close to 33 percent of the population in Fraser identified themselves as visible minorities while nearly 3 percent of the population considered themselves to be Aboriginal. From 2007 to 2009, 53,264 new immigrants arrived in Fraser (42.8% of total BC Immigrant arrivals). Close to 61 percent of the immigrant population in Fraser was between 25 and 64 years of age with 24 percent being under 18 years of age.

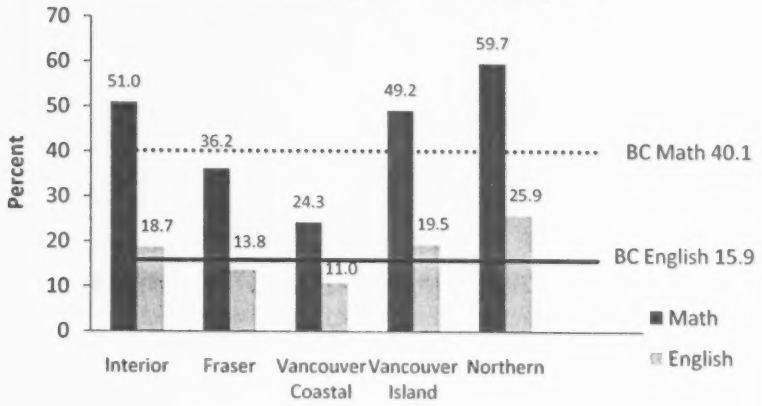
Education

Provincial Exams

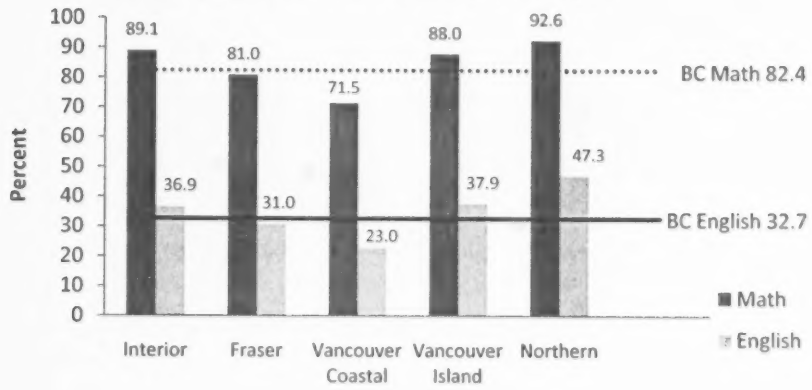
Between 2007/08-2009/10, approximately 36 percent of all Grade 10 students in Fraser did not complete their Math provincial exams and close to 14 percent of the students did not complete their English provincial exams. Both these rates were below provincial rates of 40.1 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. The same pattern was also true for Grade 12 provincial exams with 81.0 percent of students not completing their math exams and 31.0 percent of students not completing their English exams. The non-completion rates for BC for these exams were 82.4 and 32.7 percent respectively. Overall, Fraser had the second lowest non-completion rates for all exams in both grades in the province. Of the three

HSDAs in Fraser, Fraser East had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 10 Math exams (44.7 percent) and Grade 10 English exams (16.0 percent). These rates were higher than the Fraser average and the provincial average. Fraser East also had the highest non-completion rates for Grade 12 Math and English exams at 84.4 percent and 35.8 percent respectively. As with the Grade 10 exams, these rates were higher than the Fraser average and the provincial average.

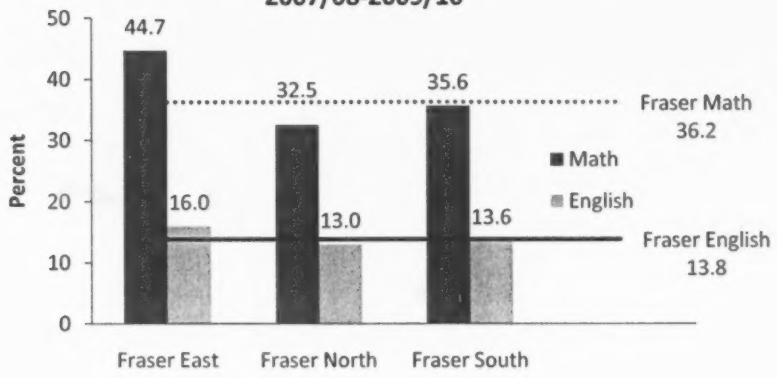
Grade 10 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Grade 12 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Grade 10 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Fraser and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10



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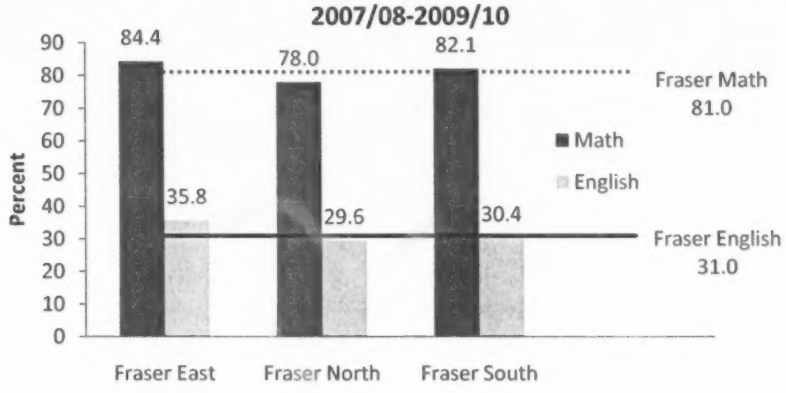
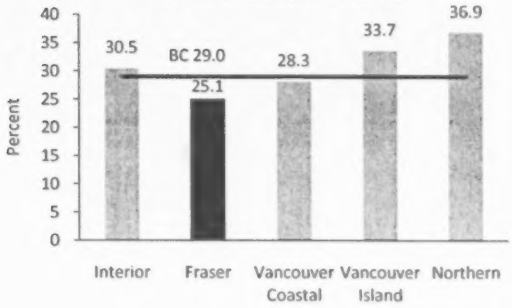


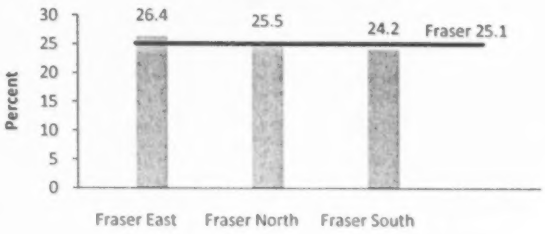
High School Graduation

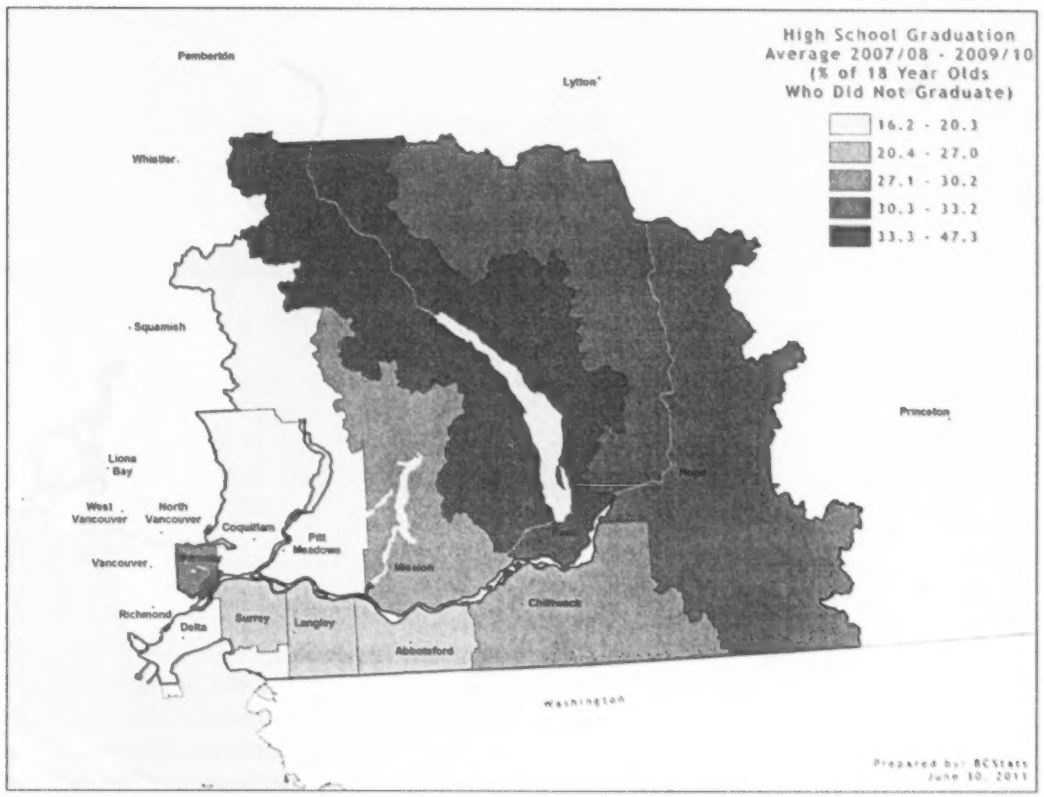
Between 2007/2008-2009/2010, an average of 25.1 percent of 18-year-olds in Fraser Health did not graduate from high school. Fraser had the lowest non-graduation rate in the province (the average provincial rate was 29.0 percent). All three HSDAs in Fraser had similar non-graduation rates with Fraser East at 26.4 percent, Fraser North at 25.5 percent and Fraser South at 24.2 percent. The map of LHAs also shows that nearly all LHAs in Fraser East had high rates of non-graduations which were also above provincial average. The LHAs in Fraser South had the lowest rates of non-graduations.

Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from high school, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2007/08-2009/10



Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from high school, Fraser and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2007/08-2009/10



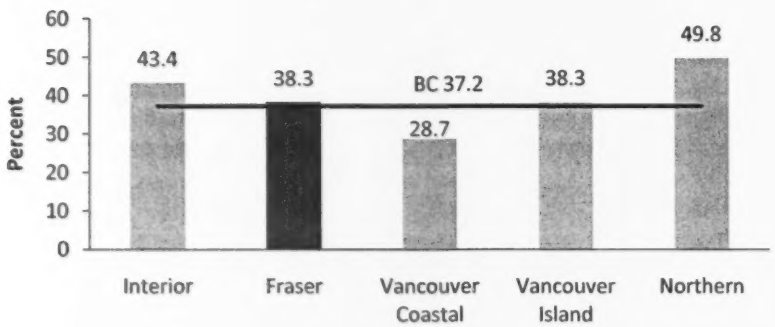


Post-Secondary Education

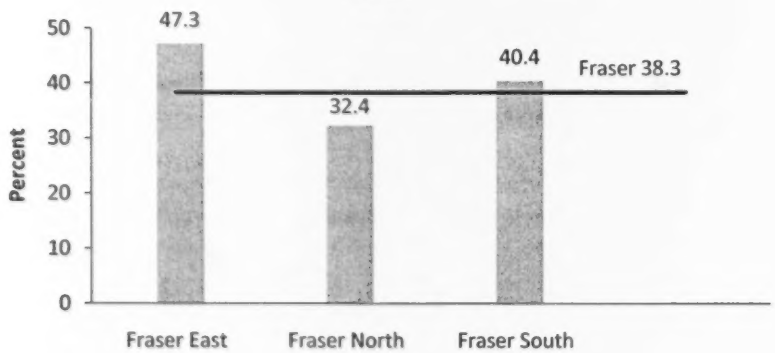
Based on 2006 Census, 38.3 percent of the population between 25-54 years of age in Fraser did not have post-secondary credentials. This rate was higher than the provincial rate of 37.2 percent but was the second lowest rate amongst all health authorities in the province.

Among the HSDAs in Fraser, Fraser East had the highest rate of population (age 25-54) with no post-secondary credentials at 47.3 percent. Fraser North had the lowest rate at 32.4 percent while Fraser South had a rate of 40.4 percent. The rates for Fraser East and Fraser South were higher than both the Fraser and the provincial rate.

Percent of Population 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Health Authorities and BC, 2006



Percent of Population 25-64 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Fraser and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2006

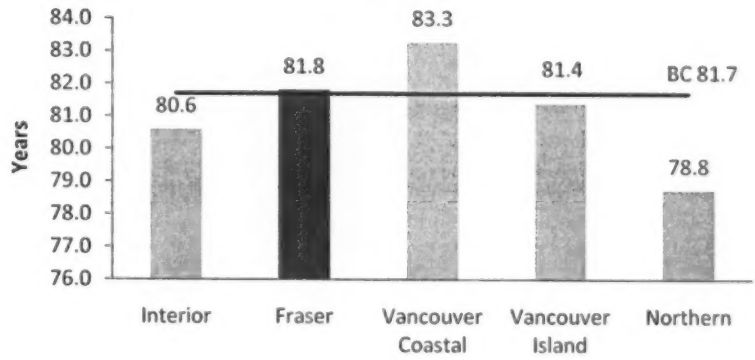


Health

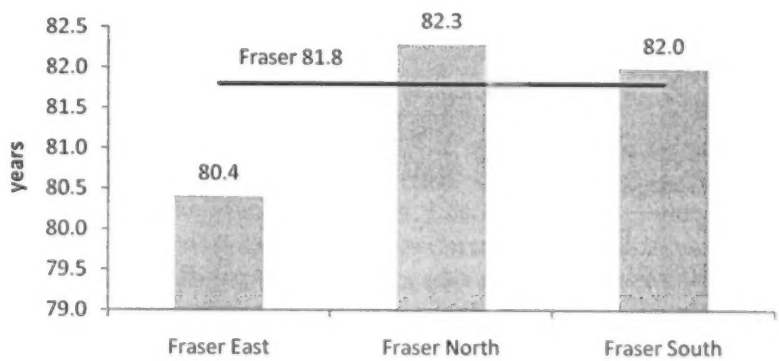
Life Expectancy

The 5-year average life expectancy for 2006-2010 was 81.8 years in Fraser Health. Compared to other health authorities, Fraser had the second highest life expectancy in the province. The provincial life expectancy average was 81.7 years. Of all the three HSDAs in Fraser, Fraser East had the lowest life expectancy at 80.4 years while Fraser North and Fraser South had similar rates at 82.3 and 82.0 respectively.

Life Expectancy, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2006-2010



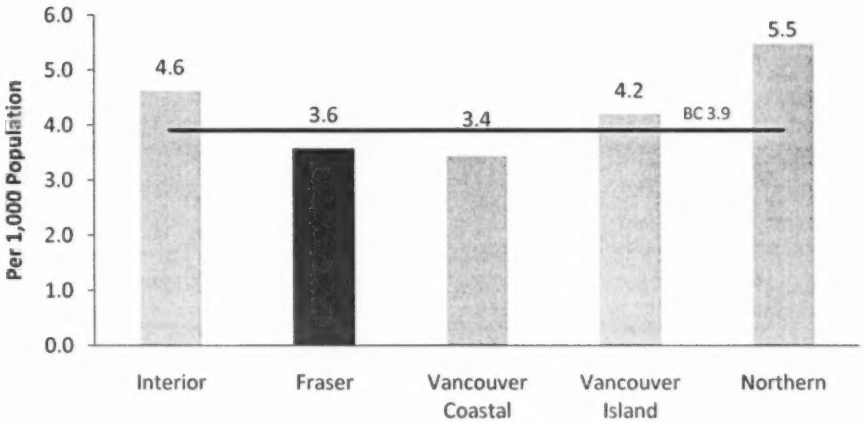
Life Expectancy, Fraser Health and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2006-2010



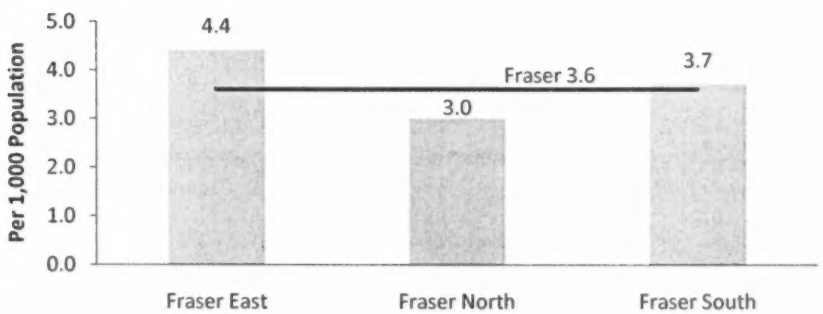
Potential Years of Life Lost

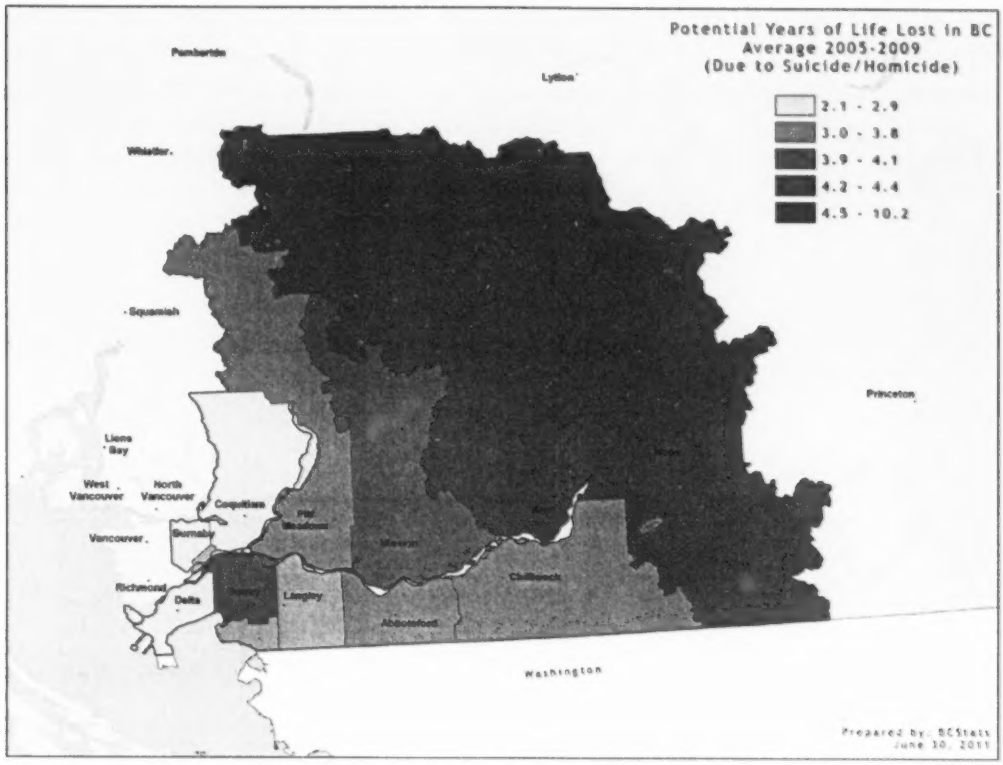
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) refers to the number of years of life lost before an individual reaches a specified age (75 years). Fraser had the second lowest 5-year average rate of PYLLs due to homicides and suicides at 3.6 per 1,000. The BC average was 3.9 per 1,000. Of the three HSDAs, Fraser East had the highest PYLL rate due to homicides and suicides at 4.4 per 1,000. This rate was higher than Fraser and the provincial average. Fraser North had the lowest rate at 3.0 per 1,000. The map of LHAs also illustrates that Fraser North has the LHAs with lowest rates of PYLLs due to homicides and suicides while Fraser East has the highest rates.

Potential Years of Life Lost due to Homocide/Suicide, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2005-2009



Potential Years of Life Lost due to Homocide/Suicide, Fraser and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2005-2009

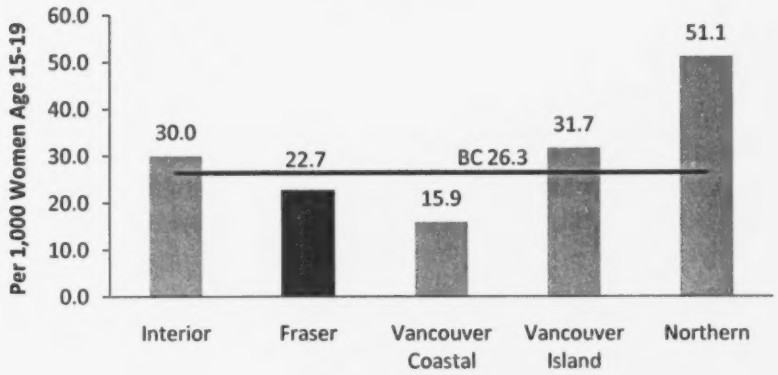




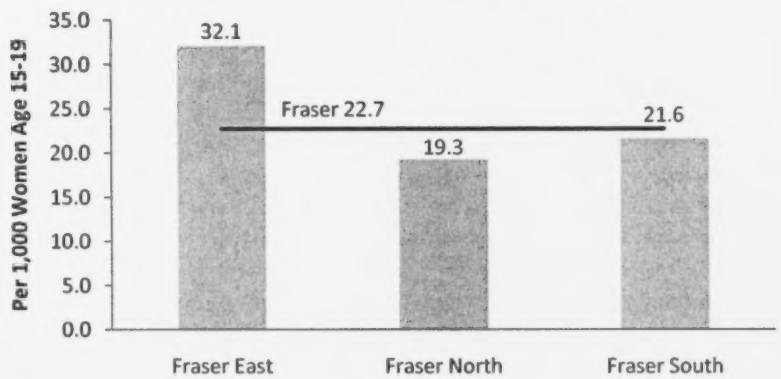
Teen Pregnancy

Teen Pregnancy refers to births given by mothers who are between ages of 15 and 19. Teen pregnancies are unplanned and can negatively impact the health and well-being of the mother and child during pregnancy, at birth, and later on in life. The 3-year average of teen pregnancies for 2007-2009 was 22.7 per 1,000 women age 15-19 in Fraser Health which was lower than the BC average of 26.3 per 1,000 in addition to being the second lowest rate in the province. The HSDA with the highest teen pregnancies was Fraser East at 32.1 per 1,000, a significantly higher rate than the BC average. Fraser North had the lowest rate at 19.3 per 1,000.

Teen Pregnancies, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2007-2009



Teen Pregnancies, Fraser and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2007-2009



Conclusion

A number of research studies in Canada, United States and other countries have shown a close association between educational attainments and health. The study of selected education and health indicators in Fraser showed that areas with lower levels of provincial exam completions, graduation rates, and post-secondary credentials also had lower life expectancy, higher PYLLs due to homicide/suicide and higher rates of teen pregnancies. Further study and research is needed to determine the causes of such disparities.

Infoline

July 15, 2011
Issue 11–28

Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca or choose RSS

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Apr 1/2011	% change on one year ago
BC	4,563.3	1.1
Canada	34,349.2	1.1
GDP and INCOME (Released Nov 4)		
(BC - at market prices)	2009	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	191,006	-3.4
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	161,851	-1.8
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	36,287	-3.5
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,374	-1.9
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - May 2011	3,052	-3.9
Merchandise Exports - May 2011	2,733	12.6
Retail Sales - Apr 2011	4,959	1.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on one year ago	12-month avg % change
(all items - May 2011)		
BC	3.1	2.1
Vancouver	3.0	2.3
Victoria	3.0	1.9
Canada	3.7	2.3
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Jun 2011	prev. month
Jobs Created (-Lost) - BC	-9.4	
Labour Force - BC	2,446.1	-0.7
Employed - BC	2,268.7	-0.4
Unemployed - BC	177.5	-4.7
		May 2011
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.3	7.6
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	7.4	7.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Jul 13/2011	Jul 14/2010
Prime Business Rate	3.00	2.50
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.60	3.50
- 5 year	5.54	5.79
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Jul 13/2011	Jul 14/2010
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	0.9582	1.0306
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	1.0420	0.9670
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jun 2011	one year ago
BC	839.42	0.9
Canada	834.53	2.4

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Socio-Economic Profiles 2010

The 2010 Socio-Economic Profiles are now available. These profiles present data in tables and charts on population, economic hardship, labour market, education, crime, health and risk factors for children and youth. Some special regions and the Indices should be available by the end of June.

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp

2010 BC Apprenticeship Student Outcomes Survey Summary Report

The 2010 Apprenticeship Student Outcomes (APPSO) Survey was conducted with former students who completed the final year of their apprenticeship training in a B.C. post-secondary institution between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. Approximately six months later, from January to April of 2010, 2,750 former students from 29 institutions (14 public and 15 private) participated in survey telephone interviews - the gross response rate was 56 percent. For more information on BC Student Outcomes, visit BC Student Outcomes

http://outcomes.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/Libraries/APPSO_Reports/2010_Apprenticeship_Report_pdf.pdf

File Finder

BC Stats powerful new tool to find small area data on the web site. Users can filter on an area type or a specific location, time period, product, and subject. The File Finder app is still very much under development and only a few products have been linked into it as yet, but it is already quite useful so we decided to share it with you.

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/filefinder.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Exports, May 2011

Next week

- Consumer Price Index, June 2011
- Economic Statistics Report, July 2011

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